



RIPLEY ADVERTISER.

SAMUEL BENTON JR. Editor.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 9.

Whig Ticket.

For Governor,
GEORGE R. CLAYTON, of Lowndes,
For Secretary of State,
LEWIS G. GALLOWAY, of Holmes,
For Auditor of Public Accounts,
AMOS R. JOHNSTON of Hinds.
For State Treasurer,
WILLIAM HARDEMAN, of Madison.

APPOINTMENTS.

☞ We are requested to state that Col. **THOMAS H. WILLIAMS**, Democratic Bond paying Candidate for Governor, will address his fellow citizens at the following times and places, to wit:

Belmont, Parola City, Thursday Sept. 7th
Hernando, DeSoto " Friday, " 8th
Blockers " " Saturday, " 9th
Mt. Pleasant, Marshall, City Monday " 11th
Chulahoma, " " Tuesday, " 12th
Holly Springs, " " Wednesday " 13th
Salem, Tippah County, Friday, " 15th
Ripley, " " Saturday, " 16th
Farmington, Tishomingo, City, Monday 18
Jacinto, " " Tuesday, 19
Carrollville, " " Wednesday, 20

☞ "A Tippah Farmer" must send us his proper name, if he wishes his communication to appear. This is a rule from which we will in no case deviate.

MAD DOG.—A rabid hound made his appearance in our village on Saturday morning last, and bit the dogs of one or two of our citizens. Continuing his course into the neighborhood some three or four miles south west of this, he was shot by a gentleman, not, however, before several dogs, hogs, sheep etc. had been bitten by him. It behooves every one to be on his guard respecting such occurrences at this season, and those who have any suspicion that their dogs have been bitten, should kill them at once. The loss of a good dog is nothing in comparison to running the risk of having a member of the family, or a friend, bitten.

"Gen. Brown commenced the canvass in a fair and open manner; he commenced by the discussion of great questions in which the country feel a deep interest. But how has he been met? Not by argument, but by personal attacks—by tables of his own private debts which have nothing to do with the questions at issue before the people. Has the time arrived in Mississippi when a man's honesty is to be measured by the length of his purse? Are the private debts of men the arguments which decide the correctness of political principles?"

[Mississippian.]
The repudiators are setting up most piteous lamentations because the extent to which their candidate for Governor, Gen. Brown, made use of the "loaves and fishes" of the Union Bank in its popular days, has been spread before the people by his competitor and the Bond-paying presses. Fearful of the effect which it will have, they attempt to break its force by styling it a "personal attack" an "intermeddling with a man's private affairs," measuring his capacity for office by the length of his purse."

But this lame attempt to lead off public attention from the contradictory course pursued by Gen. Brown with regard to the Union Bank, will not do. It is too flimsy not to be seen through at a single glance. Instead of being an attempt to measure his "honesty by the length of his purse," as the Mississippian would have it, it is simply testing his honesty by his acts. Occupying the peculiar position which he does, his transactions with the bank have something "to do with the questions at issue before the people." The mere fact that he borrowed

money from the Union Bank, or whether he has paid it all back again, is in itself nothing. But when he comes before the people of Mississippi as a candidate for office, denouncing this institution as a fraud upon the Constitution and proclaiming that the bonds which procured its capital, ought not to be redeemed, the thing assumes a new aspect. They have then a right to know that he himself participated in the fruits of what he now condemns. It is their privilege to know the facts, that they may compare what he now says with what he formerly did. These the repudiating presses dare not publish themselves, and they seek to weaken the influence of them, by endeavoring to pervert the end for which it is done, when they are made known from other sources. But those whose suffrage Gen. Brown asks, are interested in knowing these things. It will enable them to say to him, "Sir, your new-born zeal for the Constitution comes at too late an hour. You ought not to have waited until after the sale and application of the proceeds of the bonds—until after you had voted to extend 'additional privileges to the Union Bank' by requiring the Governor to issue more state bonds for its use—until after you had helped yourself and your friends liberally from its coffers—until after the Bank had gone down and become unpopular, before you exhibited your especial love for our rights, and proclaimed to us that the whole thing was illegal. If you stood by and saw our Constitution invaded, as you say it was, and were afterwards willing to become a partner in the transaction by availing yourself of its advantages, you may do so again, and we have, therefore, no confidence in you."

Now wherein is the exhibition of Gen. Brown's loans from the Union Bank an unwarrantable interference with private matters? They have long since been incorporated into, and now make a part of the public records of the State. In 1840 the Legislature appointed a joint committee to examine the condition of the bank and report its liabilities and resources. In obedience to the instructions of that body, Hanson Alsbury, Chairman of the committee, presented a full report of the condition of the Bank, which was entered upon the Journals of the Legislature [Senate Journal 1840 p. 488—743. House Jour. p. p. —] Among other things contained in this report, was a detailed statement of the debts due the bank, including of course the loans received by Gen. Brown. When his competitor, or any body else refers to them, therefore, in order to show with what consistency and propriety the General can now advocate repudiation, he but appeals to facts recorded in the Journals of the Legislature, which are made public at the expense of the State and are open to the inspection of every citizen who chooses to search their pages. And it is because these facts come home to those who are now sustaining Gen. Brown, and admit of no answer, that we hear so much complaint against the use that has been made of them from the Anti-Bond presses.

But who first began this species of warfare now so much complained of? This same Mississippian from which we take the extract that heads this article. In an article of that print, of the 18th of May, in which the editor speculates upon the probability of Judge Mitchell or Col. Bingham's being nominated for Governor by the whig Convention, we find the following clause:

"Col. Bingham has not the brass to insist that the thousands in this State who never received or enjoyed a dollar of the money so unparingly distributed to himself and a few others, should now submit to burdensome taxation and deprive themselves of the comforts of their fire-sides for its return. Had his connection with the bank been different from what it has been, he has in his composition too much of the good fellow—to stand forth the supporter of such a measure."

Here the fact that Col. Bingham, a private citizen, had received accommodations

from the bank is trumpeted forth against him, and his "connection with the banks" brought up long before the canvass opens, so eager was the Mississippian to give its followers the cue in the event of his nomination. And this too, when the case of Col. Bingham bears no analogy to that of Gen. Brown, since he did not, like the latter gentleman, avail himself of the advantages of the Bank during its prosperity, and when it had gone down denounced it as illegal, and preach up the doctrine of repudiation. His course had involved him in no such inconsistency, and of course his loans from the bank formed no ground of objection to him. But still they were caught at, and would have been sent out in staring capitals, had he been nominated. But the convention disappointed the editor of the Mississippian, and chose to select a man who had neither been an advocate of the creation of the bank nor a borrower from it. The beautiful sermon he was preparing to preach about Adam L. Bingham's connexion with the bank, were knocked into a cocked hat. And now when facts from the legislative journals are quoted to show how well Gen. Brown's advocacy of repudiation tallies with his conduct heretofore, it is represented by the Mississippian as "shameless" and "admits of no apology!" Circumstances contribute wonderfully to alter cases.

The repudiators complain that the bond payers speak of them in offensive terms; but it is amusing enough to see how meekly they take abuse from each other. It is said that the ancient sooth-sayers and sorcerers could not look their brother craftsmen in the face without laughing. Some of our modern repudiators seem to have as little confidence in the integrity of each other, if we may judge from the choice epithets that frequently pass between them. Here are a few samples.

Ex. Gov. McNutt, in his late address to the people, applies the following terms to his excellency Gov. Tucker:

"His imbecility is well known—base calumniator—weakness and dereliction of duty; what little sense he ever had was mauled out of his thick skull by the parson (Shattuck.) He has countenanced embezzlement—he has abused the pardoning power in turning out of the penitentiary three monsters, who had imbrued their hands in the blood of their fellow men."

But Gov. Tucker is not to be out done in this kind of politeness. In his recent message to the Legislature, he thus speaks of the famous position assumed by Gov. McNutt, in his celebrated letter to Hope & Co., in justification of repudiation:

"The position which has been assumed by some that the state received a portion of the money arising from the sale of the bonds, but in as much as the sale was on a credit and the bonds sold for four shillings and sixpence sterling in the dollar, causing a loss of upwards of a million of dollars, and in as much as the state did not receive the par value of the bonds, that the sale is illegal, and therefore the state is not bound to pay any thing, may be correct in point of strict law, but in my opinion such a position cannot be sustained upon principles of morality or even of justice or common honesty."

The Mississippian had occasion, some time since, to speak of the Editor of the Pontotoc Tribune. He does it after the following classic style:

"The Tribune makes the following statements. * * * * *

It would be superfluous to announce that the allegations contained in the above lines are destitute of truth. Mr. Bradford has wilfully misrepresented us—sinister motives—flagrant disregard of truth—mislead the public—is proud to state that the statements of Mr. Bradford are not founded in truth—is seeking to divert observation from his shiftings and changes by a string of false charges."

But it seems the Editor of the Mississippian is not the only one among the repudiators who has the like high opinion of our neighbor. Read the following extract from a letter of the Hon. A. G. Brown, dated March 20th, 1843, to the above print.

"I have this moment received from a friend

the Pontotoc Tribune of the 15th of March. It deals out whole sale denunciation—corruption is charged upon the convention and its proceedings—I was not a member of that respectable and talented body, and do not in any way feel that I am called upon to defend it. But if by these phrases so lavishly applied, it is meant to be asserted that nominations were procured by corruption, I here enter my formal disclaimer and for my single self spurn the foul calumny and its author as alike disreputable and beneath contempt."

And yet Mr. Bradford has the name of this same A. G. Brown at the head of his editorial columns, as his favorite candidate for Governor. Verily the leading advocates of repudiation seem to set no very enviable estimation on their political associates, whatever others may think and say of them.

THE SCOTCH MURDERESS.—Christina Gilmore, alias Cochran, who was demanded by the British authorities under the late treaty, on the charge of having murdered her husband, has been given up by our government. On the 16th ultimo she took her departure for Scotland to undergo her trial on the above charge. She sailed from New York on board the packet ship Liverpool, in charge of officer McKay, who came in pursuit of her.

The Cabinet.—It is rumored that there is likely to be a blow up in Mr. Tyler's cabinet shortly.

U. S. SENATOR.—Gov. Ford has appointed Hon. James Semple U. S. Senator from Illinois, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. McRoberts.

DISORDER IN THE CHEROKEE NATION.—The election for Principal and Assistant Chiefs, and members of the Legislative Council, which came off in the Cherokee Nation, on the 7th ultimo, was attended with serious disturbances. We give the substance of the particulars as we find them in the papers. It seems that in one of the districts which gave Ross a majority, a number of persons of the opposite party, among whom was the Sheriff of the district, met together at night, after the election was over, and concerted a plot to murder Elijah Hicks, David Vann and Bushyhead, with the view of destroying the registry of the votes so that no return of the election could be made. Messrs Vann and Hicks were judges of the election, at different precincts with two of the opposite party. On the morning after the election, when they met for the purpose of making their official return to the Principal Chief, the conspirators attacked Bushyhead with clubs, bowie knives, and pistols. He attempted to escape by flight, but was hemmed in and butchered. Then turning upon Vann, who had previously been assailed with abusive and threatening language, he was barbarously beaten and narrowly escaped with his life. Hicks was gotten out of the way by a friend, when the attack commenced, unhurt. Several of the bystanders attempted to interfere, but were threatened with violence if they did so. The outrage was not countenanced by the party who opposed the election of John Ross, save a few of the more lawless of them, and a disposition is said to exist on both sides to enforce the law rigidly upon those engaged in it. Ross has issued his proclamation for the apprehension of the principal offenders. The following from the Memphis Enquirer gives the result of the election:

By the Van Buren (Ark.) Intelligencer of the 19th inst. we learn that the rumored murder of John Ross is incorrect. Ross is elected Principal Chief, by a majority of 923 votes, receiving nearly two thirds of whole number of the votes polled. National Committee 13 Ross men, 3 Vann men—Council 18 Ross men, 6 Vann men—On joint ballot 31 Ross men, and 9 Vann men. The Intelligencer announces the gratifying fact that peace and quiet prevail among the Cherokees. "The wheels of government are in regular operation—and as little excitement exists in the nation at this time, as did at any other period, except in the neighborhood where the late murder was committed."

DEATH OF J. C. DE ST. ROMES.—We notice in the New Orleans Tropic the announcement of the death of Mr. St. Romes, late editor of the Louisiana Courier. He had presided over that print for nearly thirty years, and was a soldier under Gen. Jackson in 1814—'15. His courteous and gentlemanly bearing had secured him the respect of his editorial brethren. In political sentiment he was a member of the Democratic party.

☞ It will be borne in mind by the public that Hon. Thomas H. Williams will address the citizens of Salem on Friday next, the 15th inst., and will speak at this place on the following day.

THE CANVASS.

Private letters and verbal accounts bring encouraging news respecting the canvass, from different counties in the Northern and Middle portion of the State. Repudiation is far from being able to unite the strength which rallied to its standard in 1841. Clayton has left a favorable impression wherever he has been, and gives his competitor his hands full in their encounters. A friend at Oxford gives a flattering account of the speaking at that place. Brown was hard pressed by his opponent, and found ample employment in refuting his position. The bond-payers have every reason to look forward with confidence to the result in November. We rejoice that the prospect brightens for the dawn of a better day in Mississippi, when she will stand forth redeemed from the reproach of repudiation.

☞ R. P. Dowden, who was recently arraigned at Washington city on charge of stealing treasury notes, has been acquitted. The investigation lasted six days. The jury signed a paper praying the President to reinstate him in office.

FATAL DUEL.—A hostile meeting, we learn from the New Orleans papers, came off between the Hon. Alcee Labranche, member elect from the Second Congressional District of Louisiana, and Mr. Hueston, Editor of the Baton Rouge Gazette. The parties fought with double barreled shot guns, at the distance of forty yards, and exchanged four rounds. The fourth round resulted in the death of Mr. Hueston, the ball of his antagonist taking effect in his left side and passing entirely through his body.

An article relative to Mr. Labranche, it seems, had appeared in the Gazette. Whilst Mr. Hueston was in New Orleans, a copy of the paper was put into the hands of Mr. Labranche. He immediately went in search of Mr. Hueston, and having met with him at the St. Charles Exchange, assailed him with a hickory stick, gave him several severe blows, and left him insensible. Next day Mr. L. signified, through two friends, his willingness to give Mr. H. such satisfaction as he might require. This produced a challenge from the latter, and the affair resulted as we have already stated.

BRUTAL MURDER.—The Selma Free Press gives an account of a brutal murder, which was committed in Dallas Co., Ala., on the 11th ultimo. A Mrs. Mary Ann Chapman, during the absence of her husband, was induced by his negroes to go out into the cornfield, some two hundred yards from the house, where they strangled her to death by means of a rope around her neck. When Mr. Chapman returned to dinner, he was told by the negroes that their mistress had gone to visit a neighbor. Not having returned that evening, and being able to gain no tidings of her in the neighborhood, three of the negroes were arrested on the day after on suspicion. When the body was found, such was the indignation created by the circumstance, that at a meeting of 3 or 400 citizens the questions was taken whether the negroes should be instantly burned or given up to the law. The latter course was decided upon.

SCHOONER LOST.—The schooner Ohio, of Newport R. I. was wrecked on a shoal, about the middle of March, on the coast of Patagonia, S. A. The crew all reached the land by means of a raft, except two persons who were drowned, and one who died of thirst. They suffered much from hunger and thirst.

Bibles Burned.—Some protestant ladies in Mexico, N. Y. having recently furnished the catholic families in their bounds with bibles, the copies of the Sacred Volume were collected by the priest and publicly burned!